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show that abortion among savages has a close association with savage infanticides, and it has a similar reason for being.

Zur Geschichte der Verbreitung und Methode der Fruchtabtreibung. PLOSS. Leipzig, 1883.

Abortion as well as infanticide is widely practiced among savages, the two being mutually supplementary. In New Zealand infanticide is more frequent. The Papuans think two children are enough and regularly destroy by abortion all the succeeding. In the Sandwich Islands one-fourth of the women are childless. A few of the Pacific Island groups are free from this practice. Both abortion and infanticide were frequent with the American aborigines. In Brazil one tribe of Indians regularly destroy the fœtus in women under thirty years of age. To have a family is a sign of old age and the women wish to be thought young. Among the Winnebagoes an average of one child per woman was found and two children among the Chippewas. Half-breed children are regularly aborted, their large heads being fatal to the mother. Among African tribes there is great variation. Abortion is less frequent than infanticide in India. Chinese medical works describe methods of securing abortion. Mohammedans do not believe there is any life in the fœtus before five months. In Persia abortion is contrary to religion. The methods of securing abortion are various; in the United States quacks advertise their trade in the public newspapers.

Facultative Sterilität. (With supplement). HASSE, (Pseudonym). Leipzig, 1883.

This pamphlet describes an instrument for producing abortion and the general conditions that justify abortions are discussed. It is to be feared that the methods are applied in cases that do not justify any such radical treatment. In general it may be stated as certain that the risks to the health and life of the mother are vastly greater in case of abortion than in natural birth. In the United States an admirable study of criminal practice has been made by Eli Van de Warker.

Affaiblissement de la natalité en France. NADAILLAC. Paris, 1886, pp, 150.

From a statistical study the author shows that there has been a steady decline in the ratio of births to population during the past century amounting to over 25 per cent. in France. A similar study of other countries shows that France heads the list in the amount of this decline. In 1884 the ratio of marriages to 1000 of population was 66 for France and only 60 for Paris, where the ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births was as 17 to 46. This decline can be due to the action of no Malthusian principle, because wealth has increased; but the standard of comfort has been raised. The author of *Sexual Religion* thinks his principles have made great progress in France and felicitates its people. Nadailac sees in this enfeeblement of the birth rate a menace to the welfare of the country.

In the *Popular Science Monthly*, December, 1889, Grant Allen argues that the state of matrimony must for all time be the normal and necessary one for all women to enter and that our education for girls should be directed towards preparing girls to be good mothers. At present there needs to be four children born for every woman, to keep the race just stationary in numbers. Consequently every woman who chooses a celibate life is responsible for increasing the burdens of her married sisters. The fewer the children the better they will be reared and the more leisure for general culture there remains to the mother, all of which is much to be desired. We may modify this view to the extent of substituting two for four children per woman, because the excessive